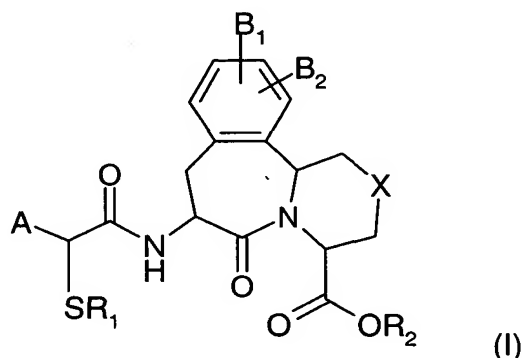


What is claimed is:

1. A method of inhibiting both angiotensin converting enzyme and neutral  
 5 endopeptidase for treatment of a disease which comprises administering to a patient  
 in need of said treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula  
 (I)



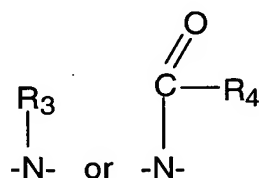
wherein

10 A is H,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkyl,  $-CH_2OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ , or  $-(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})$ -aryl;

$R_1$  is hydrogen,  $-CH_2OC(O)C(CH_3)_3$ , or an acyl group;

$R_2$  is hydrogen,  $-CH_2O-C(O)C(CH_3)_3$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, aryl,  $-(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})$ -aryl, or  
 diphenylmethyl;

X is  $-(CH_2)_n$  wherein n is an integer 0 or 1,  $-S-$ ,  $-O-$ ,



wherein  $R_3$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, aryl, or  $-(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})$ -aryl; and  $R_4$  is  $CF_3$ ,  
 $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkyl, aryl, or  $-(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})$ -aryl;

20  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are each independently hydrogen, hydroxy, or  $-OR_5$ , wherein  $R_5$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -  
 alkyl, aryl, or  $-(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})$ -aryl or, where  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are attached to adjacent carbon  
 atoms,  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  can be taken together with said adjacent carbon atoms to form a  
 benzene ring or methylenedioxy,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof.

2. The method according to claim 1 wherein the disease is selected from the group consisting of non-diabetic nephropathy, diabetic nephropathy, insulin  
5 resistance, diabetic neuropathy, diabetic retinopathy, myocardial infarction, cataracts, diabetic cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis and endothelial dysfunction.

3. The method according to claim 2 wherein the disease is non-diabetic  
10 nephropathy.

4. The method according to claim 2 wherein the disease is diabetic  
nephropathy.

5. The method according to claim 2 wherein the disease is insulin  
15 resistance.

6. The method according to claim 2 wherein the disease is diabetic  
neuropathy.

7. The method according to claim 2 wherein the disease is diabetic  
20 retinopathy.

8. The method according to claim 2 wherein the disease is myocardial  
infarction.  
25

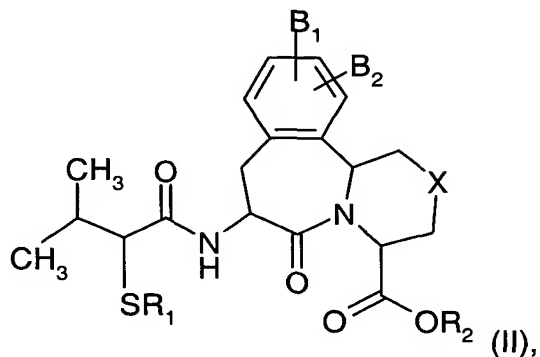
9. The method according to claim 2 wherein the disease is cataracts.

10. The method according to claim 2 wherein the disease is diabetic  
cardiomyopathy.  
30

11. The method according to claim 2 wherein the disease is  
atherosclerosis.

12. The method according to claim 2 wherein the disease is endothelial dysfunction.

13. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound is the compound of formula (II)



wherein R<sub>1</sub> is acetyl or hydrogen.

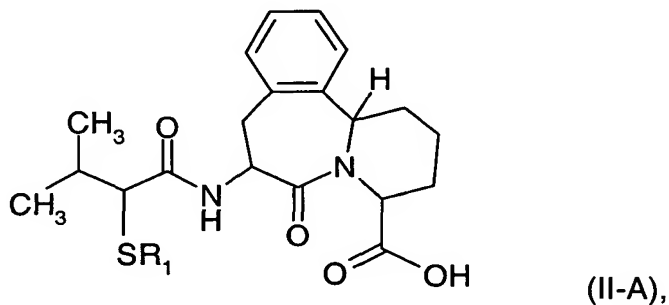
14. The method according to claim 13, wherein R<sub>1</sub> is acetyl.

15. The method according to claim 13, wherein R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen.

16. The method according to claim 13, wherein B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub> are hydrogen.

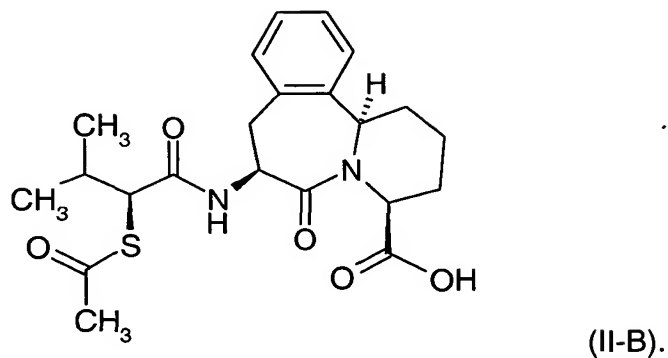
17. The method according to claim 13, wherein X is -CH<sub>2</sub>.

18. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound is the compound of formula (II-A)



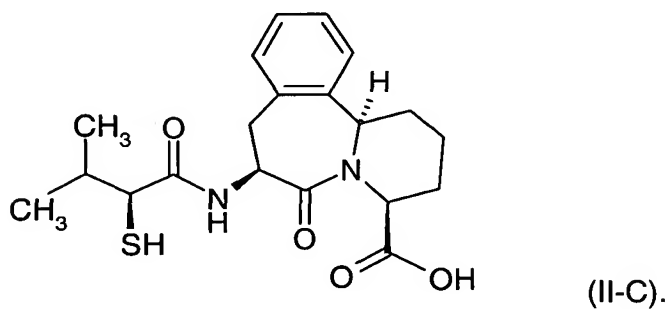
wherein R<sub>1</sub> is acetyl or hydrogen.

19. The method according to claim 18, wherein the compound has the formula (II-B)



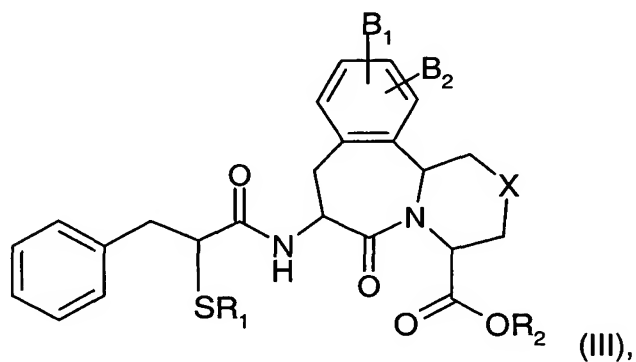
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20. The method according to claim 18, wherein the compound has the formula (II-C)



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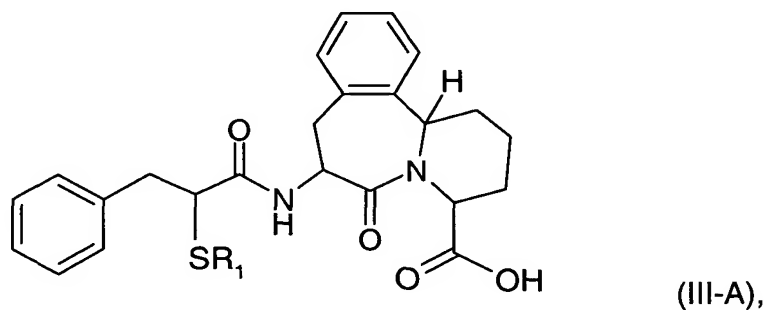
21. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound is the compound of formula (III)



15 wherein R<sub>1</sub> is acetyl or hydrogen.

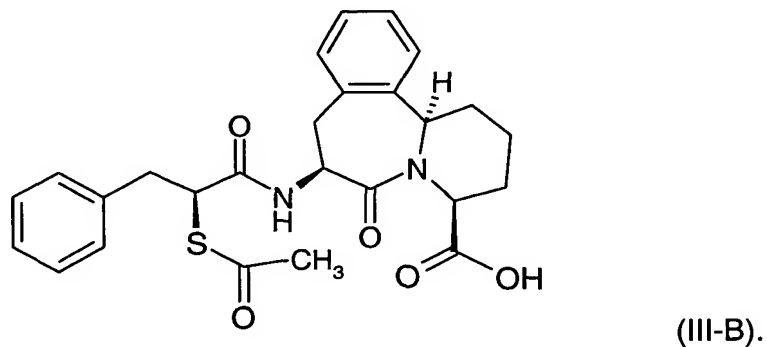
22. The method according to claim 21, wherein  $R_1$  is acetyl.
23. The method according to claim 21, wherein  $R_1$  is hydrogen.
24. The method according to claim 21, wherein  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are hydrogen.
25. The method according to claim 21, wherein  $X$  is  $-CH_2$ .

26. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound is the compound of formula (III-A)



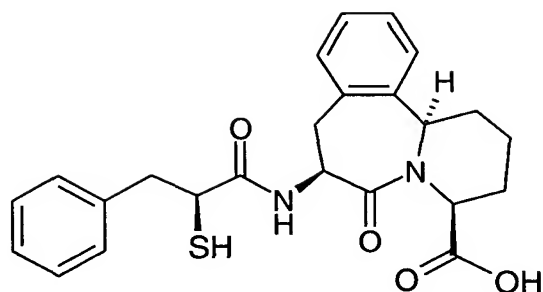
wherein  $R_1$  is acetyl or hydrogen.

27. The method according to claim 26, wherein the compound has the formula (III-B)



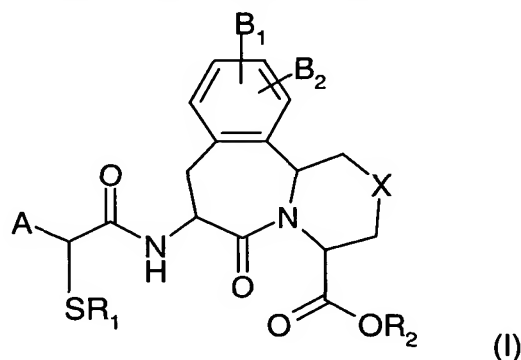
28. The method according to claim 26, wherein the compound has the formula (III-C)

35



(III-C).

29. A method for inhibition of both angiotensin converting enzyme and  
 5 neutral endopeptidase which comprises administering to a patient in need of said  
 inhibition an effective inhibitory amount of a compound of formula (I)



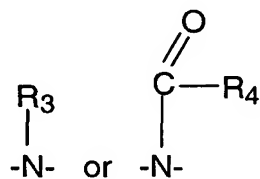
wherein

A is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>, or -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-aryl;

10 R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, -CH<sub>2</sub>OC(O)C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, or an acyl group;

R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-C(O)C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, aryl, -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-aryl, or  
 diphenylmethyl;

X is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub> wherein n is an integer 0 or 1, -S- , -O- ,

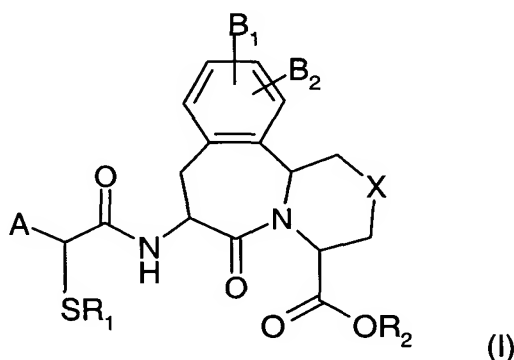


15 wherein R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, aryl, or -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-aryl; and R<sub>4</sub> is CF<sub>3</sub>,  
 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl, aryl, or -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-aryl;

B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub> are each independently hydrogen, hydroxy, or -OR<sub>5</sub>, wherein R<sub>5</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, aryl, or -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-aryl or, where B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub> are attached to adjacent carbon atoms, B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub> can be taken together with said adjacent carbon atoms to form a benzene ring or methylenedioxy,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof.

30. A method for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition having both angiotensin converting enzyme and neutral endopeptidase inhibitory activity for treatment of a disease comprising mixing a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, optionally one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, and a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I)



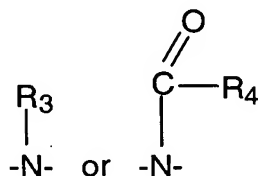
wherein

A is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>, or -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-aryl;

R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, -CH<sub>2</sub>OC(O)C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, or an acyl group;

R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-C(O)C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, aryl, -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-aryl, or diphenylmethyl;

X is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub> wherein n is an integer 0 or 1, -S-, -O-,



wherein R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, aryl, or -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-aryl; and R<sub>4</sub> is CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl, aryl, or -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-aryl;

B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub> are each independently hydrogen, hydroxy, or -OR<sub>5</sub>, wherein R<sub>5</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, aryl, or -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-aryl or, where B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub> are attached to adjacent carbon atoms, B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub> can be taken together with said adjacent carbon atoms to form a  
5 benzene ring or methylenedioxy,  
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof.